Tang and Song China

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Tang | Song | Shared |
| Socal  Scholar gentry class – only 5 percent them were officials and the rest were unpaid at first  Social leaders ; work in schools  Role Models of the city  -special clothes for homes   * People would end up with power through family ties * Men were to not neglect women * Tang law code = punishments of bad behavior; * Foot binding   Politics   * Revive bureaucracy * Ministry of rites created professionalized bureaucrats * Jinshi(graduates) * Weaken the power of the old aristocracy by empowering the new scholar-gentry * Broke down all the way to regional level * Family and ethical connections were more important * Executive department was divided into six ministries   Intellectual /Religion   * Complex architectural structures * Timber work unified art * Dugong – wooden timbers that held up corners of the building * Focus on science and literature * Monk Yixing – scientist who discovered parallel line on Earth * Diamond Sutra * The tang poems – based on history, center about emperors, upper class * Buddhism and Daoism * Most of the people were Buddhism * Buddhism was attack by Confucian and Daoist rivals * Tried to counter religion with stronger laws * Shrines were destroyed * Buddhism was weaken   Interactions/Technology   * Wendi – alliances to zhou empire * **Nomadic military alliances to aid expansions** * Wei’s song married a concubine who used her close connections and cause economic distress * Neo Confucianism – returning to traditional values to limit interaction with the world ; isolationist; self-confidences; dominant * Chinese metalworking * Buddhist paintings * Great Cancal linked north China and Yangtze River * Clock work and wooden statues | -strong emphasis on improvement of scholar gentry  Scholar gentry pamper more other any other class  -position advance  -paid more; more luxurious  -social gentry soon overcomes the aristocrats   * The rich had more reserved right * Neo-Confucianism advocated for social class as rank, gender, age * Breaking down the states => peasants class would be able to take some land and power back into their hands * Wealthy women were taking complementary husbands; is when a women would take another husband with present husband permission * Widows should not remarry * Women would not contribute to higher politics * Model on Confucianism. Proper behaviors   Politics   * Elected officials were allowed to be governors * Prevented military leader from gaining too much power; empire weakened * Civil service exams had a routine 3 levels; district, provincial, imperial * A lot of people pass the test because it was easy but people would have more money and becoming government official * Problem with governors being elected officials –weakened the empire, regional loyalty   Intellectual /religion   * Reviving Confucian ideas * Study classical texts * Establishing libraries to store books so they could always go back to * Schools began to open to teach philosophy * Revived Confucians teachings * Believed in personal morality was the highest goal for human   Interactions/Technology   * Sustain by alliances * Explosive power- fireworks, grenades,bombs * Abacus * Blocking printing * Coal for fuel * Kites * Odometer vehicle * Pound lock – used to raise and lowe different segments of the canal * Compass for sea navigation * Pagodas –buildings * Revolving book cases – used with brake system and secret passages * Paper money factores | - peasants > merchants > middle/working  Class > lower nobility > jinshi > royal family   * Ambition and Merit counted for something, but the true way to social nobility upwards comes from connection and family ties * More children meant more power ; more to pass on generation lines * Common to live in the same house if remarried * Attacking family member resulted in severe punishments * Young women would start foot binding ; in the upper class * Higher upper class women did have to work show they have the money * Bounded foot – symbol of male dominances * Women was seen as males toy   Politics   * Special status with clothing * Regional leadership * Empire weaken by regional leadership and paranoia   Intellectual /religion   * Revival of civil service examination * Title of jinshi * Canals building to spread ideas * Poetry and writing – similar flow * Unified science – abacus * Painting styles   I/T   * Dikes and dames to regulate flow of water * Brides * Chinese junks * Wheelbarrow- advanced plowing |